

Grand Mass State Convention.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to the election of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workmen; Manufacturers, Traders, and Merchants; Men of all pursuits, occupations and professions:

All who regard purity, integrity, fidelity and capacity as essential elements of just National Administration:

All who are opposed to Hypocrisy, fraud, corruption, false dealing and violence in the conduct of public affairs:

All who are in favor of legislation by the representatives of the people, unchecked by a tyrannous exercise of the VETO power:

All who would rescue the country from the evils which now paralyze its industry and defeat its enterprise:

All who would give adequate protection to American labor, and thus increase the means, extend the enjoyment, and elevate the condition of the American laborer:

All who would promote, by judicious encouragement, the development of our own great resources, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mineral:

All who are true friends to those who dig in the fields, and delve in the mines, and ply at the loom, and toil in the work-shops, and on the highways:

All, of all classes, creeds and conditions, who desire to secure REFORM AND BETTER TIMES, are invited to be present.

Come Pennsylvanians! come from farm, and forge, and furnace, and coal pit, and factory: from road side and river, from village, and town, and city: come and show that you are not insensible to your interest: come and show that you have not forgotten, and that you will not forgive, the base deception of which you have been made the victims: come and show that you are grateful to the hero who "never surrenders," and that you appreciate the man who "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility."

Distinguished Orators from all parts of the Union will be there to address you: your friends from all sections of the State will be there to greet you: and you, and they, and we, knowing that "we can't be beaten when we all pull together," will rejoice in the assurance of certain victory.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman.
Morton M. Cochran, George F. Miller,
Thomas E. Cochran, David Cooper,
Robert Iredell, Lot Benson,
Washington Townsend, Wm. H. Seibert,
John C. Kunkel, Joseph Paxton,
James Fox, Geo. V. Lawrence,
Benjamin Matthias, John Fenlon,
George Lear, D. A. Finney,
Thomas J. Watson, L. D. Wetmore,
George Erery, John Morrison,
H. H. Etter, H. W. Patrick,
Paul S. Preston, Samuel W. Pearson,
J. C. Darlington, Alex. W. Taylor,
David W. Patterson, State Central Com.

MORE GOODS!

FARMERS and the Public generally can now be accommodated with almost any article they may desire by calling at STEVENSON'S, where they will find a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, &c., at prices that suit the times. Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.

Just received, a supply of fine fresh SHAD, HERRING AND MACKEREL: ENGLISH CHEESE; also a few bales Cotton Batts, Carpet Chain, and other articles of Dry Goods.

Aug. 21.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AS the Schools for the season are commencing, the undersigned desires to inform Teachers, Parents and Scholars, that he is now receiving his stock of

School Books and Stationery, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of all the approved books in use. The Public will bear in mind that I intend to dispose of them at the lowest cash prices. To be convinced of this, give me a call.

KELLER KURTZ.

FANCY STATIONERY.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving his Supply of Fancy Stationery for the approaching Fall Season, which consists of Wood Water Stamps, brass engravings; Cocoa-wood Travelling Pocket Inkstands; Cud and Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Glass Inkstands; do. Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Sealing Wax; and Wafers; Silberman's Patent Wood School Inkstands; Embossed Morocco Port Folios, letter size, with or without brass lock; Gilt and Steel Pens, warranted; Transparent Wafers—assorted colors; Motto Wafers—in boxes and sheets; Embossed Border Envelopes; Diamond Motto Wafers in sheets; Buff Envelopes letter size; Counting-house Date Markers; Mathematical Instruments; Bone Paper Cutters; Ivory do.; Pearl do.; Polished Ivory Tablets; Sand and Sand-boxes; New style Letter Clips; Fine Medium and Coarse Perforated Board; Extra Fine French Letter Paper; Superior Indelible Ink; &c., &c., with a hundred other articles of Stationery, which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the Book Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

For Farmers.

ALL kinds of SHOVELS and FORKS may be had low at STEVENSON'S. Just received, a supply of WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Aug. 21.

A New Music Book.

THE southern Harmony, by Walker, containing selections of the most popular Music, adapted to the wants of Churches, &c. Price reduced to 75 cents—usual price \$1.00. For sale at the Cheap Book Store opposite the Bank.

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 21.

SILVER and GERMAN SILVER PENS, CHISELS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER

Poetry.

LIFE'S HARVEST FIELD.

When morning wakes the earth from sleep
With soft and kindling ray,
We rise, like harvest fields to reap—
'Tis ripening day by day.

To reap sometimes with joyful heart—
Amidst with joyful eye,
We see the Spoiler harrow a part—
We reap with smile and sigh.

Full on the tares obstruct our way;
Full on we feel the thorn;
Our hearts grow faint—we weep, we pray—
Then hope is newly born.

Hope that, at last, we all shall come,
Though rough the way and long—
Back to our Father's house, our home,
And bring our sheaves with song.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath white foam near it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night,
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom,
The saddest heart is not all sadness,
And sweeter o'er the darkest doom,
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of Care,
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

Miscellaneous.

Social Kindness.—How sweet is social affection! When the world is dark without, we have light within. When cares disturb the breast—when sorrow broods around the heart—what joy gathers in the circle of love? We forget the world, with all its animosities, while blessed with social kindness. That man cannot be unhappy who has hearts that vibrate in sympathy with his own—who is cheered by the smiles of affection and the voice of tenderness. Let the world be dark and cold—let the hate and animosity of bad men gather about in the place of business—but when he enters the ark of love—his own cherished circle—he forgets all these, and the cloud passes from his brow and the sorrow from his heart. The warm sympathies of his wife and children, dispel every shadow, and he feels a thrill of joy in his bosom that words are not adequate to express. He who is a stranger to the joys of social kindness, has not begun to live.

There is moonshine even in human life; there is moonshine in the human heart. It comes sweetly after a disturbed and stormy day. It is reconciliation between light and shade—a clear twilight, a silent sadness, a slumber of the feelings, a sorrow—but likewise a solace; then calm tears fall, sweet as the dew to burning plains. But oftentimes it is long before this tranquility, this heavenly beam descends into the heart.

The Spider's Thread.—That any creature could be found to fabricate a net, not less ingenious than that of the fisherman, for the capture of its prey; that it should fix it in the right place, and then patiently await the result, is a proceeding so strange that, if we did not see it done daily before our eyes by the common house-spider and garden-spider it would seem wonderful.

But how much is our wonder increased when we think of the complex fabric of each single thread, and then of the mathematical precision and rapidity with which, in certain cases, the net itself is constructed; and to add to all this, as an example of the wonders which the most common things exhibit when carefully examined, the net of the garden spider consists of two distinct kinds of silk. The threads forming the concentric circles are composed of a silk much more elastic than that of the rays, and are studded over with minute globules of a viscid gum, sufficiently adhesive to retain any unwary fly which comes in contact with it. A net of average dimensions is estimated by Mr. Blackwell to contain 57,300 of these globules, and a large net of fourteen or sixteen inches in diameter, 120,000; and yet such a net will be completed by one species (Epeiraa poecila) in about forty minutes, on an average, if no interruption occurs!

Plato.—Several anecdotes of Plato are preserved, which reflect honor on his moral principles and character. Having raised his hand to correct a servant when in anger, he kept his arm fixed in that posture for a considerable time. To a friend coming in, and inquiring the reason of his singular conduct, he replied: "I am punishing a passionate man." At another time, he said to one of his slaves, "I would chastise you if I were not angry." When told that his enemies were circulating reports to his disadvantage, he remarked, "I will so love that no one will believe them." A friend, observing his studious habits, even in extreme old age, inquired how long he intended to be a scholar? "As long," said he, "as I have need to grow wiser and better."

"Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman, as they passed a tree near Haarlem with a rope hanging from one of its branches, "Where do you suppose you would be now if that rope had its deserts?" "Faith, and I'd be a walking here all alone to New York!"

SWIMMING IN THE PACIFIC.

The grand recreation of the Sandwich Islanders is the constant habit of swimming. In fact, the natives are all but amphibious, and seem to be as much at home in the water as on the land; and, at all times of the day, men, women and children are sporting about in the harbor, or even beyond the reef, with shoals of sharks, perhaps, as their playfellows. These voracious creatures, however, are far less likely to muddle with the aborigines than with foreigners, not that they prefer white men to brown, but because they have been taught by experience that one Hawaiian has more of the Tartar in him than a score of Europeans. There is scarcely an instance on record in which a native has suffered any serious injury from a shark. If, at any time, the latter take the preliminary step of turning over on his side to get a mouthful, the former is sure at least to elude the attack by diving below the monster, while, if he has a knife, or similar weapon, he seldom fails to destroy the enemy by carrying the war into his interior.

To return to the swimming; it was part of our daily amusement to watch the rapid and elegant evolutions of the performers, more particularly the ladies, who, in the great majority of cases, excel their lords and masters in agility and science. Even in the point of strength and endurance one woman, a short time before our arrival, had carried off the palm from her husband. The whole story is well worth telling, as illustrative of something better than toughness of muscle or suppleness of limb. A man and his wife, both Christians, were passengers in a schooner, which foundered at a considerable distance from the land. All the natives on board promptly took refuge in the sea; and the man in question, who had just celebrated divine service in the ill-fated vessel, called his fellows, some of them being converts, as well as himself, around him to offer up another tribute of praise and supplication from the deep in which they were struggling to tarry, with a combination of courage and humility, perhaps unequalled in the world's history, in order deliberately to worship God in that universal temple under whose restless pavement the speaker and most of his hearers were destined to find their graves.

The man and his wife had each succeeded in procuring a covered bucket, by way of a buoy; and away they stuck with the rest for Kahoolawe, finding themselves next morning alone in the ocean, after a whole afternoon and night of privation and toil. To aggravate their misfortunes, his wife's bucket went to pieces soon after daylight, so that she had to make the best of her way, without assistance or relief: and in the course of the afternoon, the man became too weak to proceed, till his wife to a certain extent restored his strength by shampooing him in the water. They now had Kahoolawe in full view, after having been about four and twenty hours on the dreary voyage. In spite, however, of the cheering sight, the man fell into such a state of exhaustion that the woman took the bucket for herself, giving him, at the same time, the hair of her head as a towing line. And, when even this exertion proved too much for him, the faithful creature, after trying in vain to rouse him to prayer, took his arms round her neck, holding them together with one hand, and making with the other for the shore. When a trifling distance remained to be accomplished, she discovered that he was dead, and dropping his corpse, reached the land before night, having passed over upward of twenty-five miles, during an exposure of nearly thirty-eight hours.—Simpson's Overland Journal round the World.

Cool Proceeding of the Oriental Ladies.—During the hottest months, when the thermometer is often at the height of 120 degrees Fahrenheit, the ladies wear a silken garment and slippers, but no stockings. At night it is the custom to sleep on the terrace, at the top of the house, in the open air, the ladies, the men, the children and the domestics, having each their separate terraces. Strange as it may sound, it is by no means an uncommon practice with the ladies in Bagdad, in the months of July and August, to sleep their night clothes in cold water, which is slung up for this purpose, in skins, in order to keep it as cool as possible. Having done this, they put them on, wringing wet, and again retire to their beds of palm branches, to enjoy refreshing slumbers. Notwithstanding this practice, rheumatism is rarely heard of in that country.

The Two Heaps.—"I see in this world," said Rev. John Newton, "two heaps—one of human happiness, and one of misery; now if I can take but the smallest bit from the second heap, and add it to the first, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half penny, and by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do great things, but I will not neglect such little ones as these."

Why is an umbrella like a good Catholic? Because it will keep Lent.

"Can't Come It" illustrated in the Bible.—The Herald of Religious Liberty states a curious fact in regard to a bit of vulgar humor, which is in general vogue. When one puts his thumb to his nose, spreads out his fingers towards the object addressed, and waves them in derision, he says as plainly as words, "you can't come it." This gesture, the Herald says, is not new. In Wierix's Bible, 1591, is an illustration of the parable of the prodigal son, from Luke 17. "And there wasted his substance with riotous living." It represents the prodigal, after his money is spent, running away from a woman, who beats him down the steps of a tavern with her shoes, and is assisted in the assault by two men. A dog on the steps is barking at him, and a dwarf, dressed like a court fool, having dropped his mace, mocks him, by placing the thumb of his right hand upon the end of his nose, and on the little finger of that, the thumb of his left hand, spreading the fingers as far as possible. Surely, there is nothing new under the sun.

An Incident or Two.—Steamboats have their trouble as well as other folks. Like doctors, printers and merchants, they have to turn around very often for nothing. The "dear people" have been told that it is "no trouble" to show goods, till they believe it. See what it is coming to.

On her last trip up the Missouri, the obliging Henry Bry was hailed by a green looking customer at an obscure landing, and rounded to, supposing he wanted to take passage. The boat swung around, puffing hoarse and impatient.

"Hulloa, Captain."

"Do you wish to take passage?" said the captain.

"No; but I thought somebody there might be coming up to buy hemp, and I'd first as you."

The Henry Bry gave a snort and a lunge sufficient to have burst her boilers, as she turned on her keel and got under way again—the "great unchanged" hemp-man swearing she had no accommodation in her.

Captain Luke had nearly forgotten the incident, when, some distance from Glasgow—dependent saith not—a man was discovered standing on the river bank; beckoning, as it seemed, most feelingly, first with one hand, and then with the other, beating the air before his face, and looking intently toward the boat. Again the perlitte Henry fetched a circuit of some half a mile, and came to.

"Hulloa, stranger, what do you want?"

"Nothing."

"What in (using a bad word this time.) did you make signs for?"

"Only keeping the musketters off to see what boat that was!"

A loafer, with a cigar in his mouth, once entered Mr. Cross's menagerie, when that gentleman requested the visitor to take the "weed from his mouth," lest he should learn the monkeys "bad habits."

Sympathy.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a churchful and universally unpopular man, put the usual question:

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

"Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am."

"Well," said the simple-minded man, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbors are willing!"

An English Bull.—Some of the English papers in their account of the late outbreak in Ireland, perpetrate the following bull: "According to the most authentic accounts, the police have done more execution than was at first supposed. Out of eleven persons known to have been killed on the spot, or very seriously wounded, six have since died, and the rest are not expected to survive."

Chicken with a Human Face.—We have heard, says the New Orleans Delta, a good deal of talk during the last few days about a chicken with a human face, at the house of Madame Martin in Cadiz street, near St. Philip. We paid no attention to the droll stories which we heard, but at length we were so pressed, that we determined to see for ourselves. At the place mentioned we saw a chicken, having instead of a beak, a nose and mouth exactly conformed to those of a human face: the nostrils, the separating cartilage, the lips, tongue, chin, are all there. It was indeed a most singular fowls nature.

A Jewel Safely Kept.—The wife of a shoemaker, who resides near Girvan, and who formerly kept a cow, lost, about eleven years ago, a valuable ring. The cow was slaughtered a few days since, when the ring was found in the stomach. The man who purchased the cow insists upon keeping the ring.

"People should not stop courting when they get married," says the editor of the Daily Newspaper; "on the contrary, they should learn to court the more." This laying aside the little endearments that nursed love into being, the very moment you have sworn to live upon it forever, is almost perjury."

Indian Law and Justice.—A murder was committed by an Indian named John Pontcharia Lea, upon another Indian of the tribe. A son of the murdered man immediately gave information to two of the tribe, and they took the offender into custody. A Court, composed of ten Indians, was formed to hear the case and pass sentence. The proofs were most conclusive, and the prisoner was at once condemned to death. Whereupon he was measured, his grave marked out, and he himself set to work digging it.

When the grave was finished a rifle was placed in the hands of the murdered Indian's son for the purpose of doing the execution. At the first shot, death was not produced; the second shot also took effect, but did not kill, and the stoical violator of innocent life fell into his grave, and was there finally killed, and covered with earth as he lay. The Court that had condemned him, took their own instrument of justice into custody, and started off for the purpose of delivering him to the civil authorities of Livingston, to obtain his final discharge as an innocent man.

Brother against Brother.—Smith O'Brien, for whose arrest a reward of 500 pounds has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has a brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in the House of Commons. The brother gave his vote in favor of the bill for suspending the habeas corpus act, knowing that his brother would be one of its first victims. He spoke on the occasion as follows: "At first I intended to vote against the bill, because it was likely my brother Smith would be one of its first victims. On second thought, however, the prevention of bloodshed has weighed down such a fraternal feeling. Smith O'Brien, my brother, must take his chance. I shall vote for the bill."

Ireland.—The Boston Journal, in an article on the existing crisis in the affairs of Ireland, remarks that the phrase "Irish Repeal" no longer means a native parliament, granted to Ireland by the general government, but the disunion and dismemberment of the island, and the separation of the two counties, and the establishment of a Republic. The creed of the Irish Confederates is thus boldly announced in the Irish Felon:

"We hold the present existing government of this island, and all existing rights of property in our soil, to be mere usurpation and tyranny, and to be null and void, and of no moral effect, and our purpose is to abolish them utterly, or lose our lives in the attempt. The right founded on conquest, and affirmed by laws made by the conquerors themselves, we regard as no other than the right of the robber on a larger scale. We owe no obedience to laws enacted by another nation, without our assent, nor respect to assumed rights of property which are starving and exterminating our people. The present salvation and future security of this country require that the English Government should at once be abolished, and the English garrison of landlords instantly expelled."

Cholera in St. Petersburg.—A letter received at Salem, from an intelligent American in St. Petersburg, dated July 17, says:

"The population of this city is about 500,000. The number of cases of cholera are daily 650 against 1,050 ten days since, and the deaths 400 against 550. By experiments made here for the past few days, it is observed that there is but little electricity in the atmosphere, and it is with great difficulty that the machinery can be made to operate. 80,000 laboring men have left the city, and most of the manufacturers have stopped in consequence of the desertion of the operatives."

The "Divine Right" Expunged.—Among the features of the new constitution of Prussia, not the least important is that the royal title is to be altered from that of Konig von Preussen, (King of Prussia) to Konig der Preussen, (King of the Prussians,) like the royal title of France in 1830. The formula, "by the grace of God," is to be expunged altogether. He is to be King by the grace of the people.

Mob at Cincinnati.—There was quite a serious riot at Cincinnati on Thursday night. It appears a female had requested the keeper of a public house not to sell her husband any thing to drink, which he refused to obey, and the woman on perceiving her husband enter the tavern, commenced stoning it. She was soon joined by a crowd, who entered the establishment, and soon demolished the whole concern. By this time thousands had assembled, and in their fury proceeded to further violence, by demolishing two coffee houses on Elm street, when they dispersed.

Exceedingly Politic.—The editor of the Arkansas Journal says: "Where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the father of rivers, we left."

Owing to the number of diamonds brought over by foreigners of distinction seeking refuge in England, and the want of purchasers, the value of brilliants in the London market has been reduced one-half.

A Chapter of Political Wonders.—Some one has quaintly remarked, if peace be now made, this will be the first example of war begun without authority and ended without authority. But this is only a part of the wonders which attend this most extraordinary chapter of history.

1. The President makes war without the authority of law.

2. His Ambassador ends it without his authority, or any authority.

3. The President of this country permits the ablest Generals of the enemy to take command and fight us as hard as possible.

4. The General of our forces, who conquered the enemy, is arrested in the midst of victories, and, without offence, is to be tried as a criminal.

5. We propose to pay twenty millions of dollars for territory we have already occupied.

6. We have the best lands in the world, and we are exceedingly anxious to get the worst.

A series of contradictions, of blunders, and incredible inconsistencies, like these, cannot, we believe, be paralleled by any administration in any country. Perhaps if we hunt up the records of some King John or Henry VI. we may possibly find a parallel; but certainly not in this country or in any recent history of Europe. —Frankfort Commonwealth.

Scene at Harper's Ferry.—Perley, the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, was at Harper's Ferry a few days ago. He says:

I had toiled up to this height in order to see "Jefferson's Rock," a large boulder weighing several tons, which is poised upon a point, and could apparently be rolled off into the river beneath without much difficulty. It is covered with names, some of them chiseled out with great neatness, and while I was there two returned volunteers were cutting, in letters three inches long, the honored name of Zachary Taylor. I asked one of the carvers if he intended to vote for Taylor. "Vote for Old Zach!" was his indignant reply; "do you suppose that any one who ever knew the old man, would vote for any one else?"

Later from Mexico.—An arrival at New Orleans from Mexico brings Vera Cruz dates of the 3d inst., and the gratifying intelligence that the revolution in that country had been finally suppressed. The particulars are not given,—but from the fact being stated that the prisoners taken were discouraged, and pledged themselves to support the government, we infer that an action must have taken place in which the insurgents were defeated and a considerable portion of their force captured.

Most of the Americans left in Mexico had taken their departure for Yucatan, whether armed and organized, or with the view of settling in that country, is not stated, but it may be fairly presumed that our brave and enterprising citizens are prepared for any emergency that may arise.

The cannon taken from the British in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, were delivered to the authorities of Vermont on the 10th inst., in accordance with a resolution passed last month by Congress. These cannon have lain in the United States Arsenal as trophies for seventy-one years. They were received at Bennington on the 16th inst., the anniversary of the battle, by a military and civic procession, the Governor being present.

Singular Accident to a Bombay Missionary.—A letter has been received from Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, dated April 1, 1818, stating that while, a few days before, he was making researches in natural history, in a neighboring island, he was nearly stung to death by a swarm of wild bees. He fortunately obtained a blanket, with which he protected himself until rescued by his friends.

Perilous Exploit.—Thousands of wise men and women at St. Louis witnessed the feat of a man in that city, who climbed up a Liberty Pole 220 feet high and set the American flag on top. The cause of this vast concourse of spectators was a report that he would haul the pole up after him!

Since the proclamation of the Mayor of New York, offering fifty cents a head for all dogs found unmuzzled, some two thousand have been slaughtered, making the sum paid out \$1,000. Better pay twice that sum, than lose the life of one individual.

Chinese Emigrants to California.—The California Star heralds the information that a large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the "Celestials" had already made their appearance.

A Beautiful Image.—A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote: "It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

A Long Fast.—A keeper of a bathing establishment, says in his advertisement, that it is the opinion of physicians, that "six weeks bathing before breakfast, will add six years to one's life."

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, convened in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., and was organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

President—Col. JAS. D. PAXTON.
Vice Presidents—Maxwell Shields, Esq., James Renshaw, Col. Joseph J. Kuhn, James Cunningham, Robert M. Jheny, Joseph Fink, Joseph J. Smith, Samuel Diehl, George H. Binder, Asaph Abbey, Samuel Cobean.

Secretaries—J. A. Gardner, Eden Norris, Jeremiah A. Aulabaugh, W. W. Holzinger.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. R. Stevenson, Jonathan C. Forrest, Henry J. Schreiner, William R. Sadler, Col. John Walter, Jacob Norbeck, Andrew Heintzelman, F. G. Hoffman, David Blythe, Dr. E. E. Vandervoort, Samuel Diller, William M. Sherry, Thomas M'Clean, John B. M'Pherson, and Abraham King, said Committee.

On motion of Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Hon. JOHN REED, with a request to address the meeting.

The Chair appointed Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., Col. James L. Neely, Peter Hultich, said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, D. M. Smyser, Esq., reported the presence of Judge REED, who in a very able and eloquent manner addressed the meeting. After he had concluded, the Hon. JAMES COOPER was called for, who addressed the audience in his usual happy manner, eliciting frequent bursts of applause. D. M. Smyser, Esq., was next called to the stand, who enchaind the attention of the audience with an eloquent and argumentative speech.

A. R. Stevenson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee to draft Resolutions, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The din of political strife once more salutes our ears! Faithful as ever to the summons of duty and of patriotism, the 'Young Guard' again arouses to the contest and prepares for battle. The work left unfinished in 1844, is now to be accomplished. The hopes of 1840, blasted by the blackest treachery on the part of one whom it was a base flattery to call a traitor, are now to be realized. The tissue of fraud and deception that was woven around the mind of the nation in that momentous struggle which resulted in the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidency, is now to be unravelled. Retribution frowns imminently upon the architects of ruin, whilst the star of redemption beams brightly in the distance.

"The friends of 'Old Rough and Ready'—the advocates of protection to America in preference to foreign labor—the opponents of the extension of the area of Slavery beyond the inviolable precincts of Constitutional ground—the friends of peace and enemies of unconstitutional, unnecessary and aggressive war, without all the horrors of rapine, misery and blood—those who desire to see the government of our country brought back to the salutary principles of self-protection, justice to all, and lawless oppression or invasion of none—have met this evening to give expression to their views, and take counsel with one another in regard to their fulfillment. Too long have the permanent interests of the nation, and the rights of individuals, been the toys of demagogues and the sport of faction. Men with whom the dominion of party is paramount to the reign of principles; and whose sole views of duty and policy are limited within the range of faction, have too long made the weal of this great nation subservient to their personal advancement, regardless of duty and reckless of results. Is this reign of demagogues to last forever? Will the people always be the dupes and victims of those who, under the stolen mask of a false Democracy, are luring them on to ruin? We presume to hope otherwise. We think that in the spontaneous outpourings of the nation's heart, towards that man of simple habits, clear and direct purposes, and unimpeached integrity and honesty, General Zachary Taylor, we can see the harbinger of a new era. The bow of promise is stretched across the political horizon, which is bright with the coming glory of a redeemed and happy people.

But that bow may be broken, and the brightness of that horizon may be overcast. How shall such dire results be averted? In one way only lies the path of safety; and that is the firm and unbroken union of all who appreciate the light, and deprecate its withdrawal. Let all who may be disposed to sacrifice practical good to theoretical and too often visionary schemes, remember, that in 1844 a few thousand votes, thrown away upon third party candidates, with whom success was impossible, brought upon the country the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, with its sacrifice of twenty thousand precious lives, and one hundred millions of treasure, and the imminent danger that now menaces our happy Union, through the agitation of the question, whether the soil purchased at a price so disproportionate to its value, shall or shall not be trodden by the footsteps of the slave. Then, the struggle really was between Clay and Polk's the

votes improvidently thrown away would have elected the former and saved us from the curse of the latter as our President. The "land of 1842" would not have been repealed; domestic industry would have flourished; peace would have prevailed in all our borders; and we should be not only a free, but a peaceful, prosperous, united and happy people.

Believing that the results we desire can only be attained, and those we deprecate be averted, by the election of Gen. Taylor, who, though a warrior, is opposed to war, and, though a soldier, cherishes and professes the same views of constitutional duty and obligation which guided another soldier, the immortal Washington; and feeling assured on the other hand that, in the election of Gen. Cass, the people of this country have nothing but an aggravated continuance of the mischief and misrule of Mr. Polk's administration to expect, inasmuch as he has, in his letter accepting the nomination, expressed his approval of Mr. Polk's entire policy, and pledged himself to follow up and pursue it, we hereby avouch our own firm resolve, and invoke all the real friends of their country to do like wise, to give to Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, our hearty, united, and zealous support for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will give to the Electoral ticket pledged to the support of Gen. Taylor for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice President, our active, zealous, and united support, having full confidence in their honesty, capacity, and sincere attachment to the principles and policy which the Whig party, with the aid of many of the enlightened and patriotic members of the so-called Democratic party, have so long been laboring to establish.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor's declaration that he is not a mere party candidate, is not inconsistent with devotion to the true and best interests of the nation, nor with his repeated declaration that he is a "Whig and a quarter over," and would have voted for Henry Clay in 1844 had he voted at all. Gen. Washington, whom in character and position he so much resembles, certainly was not the President of a party only, yet the country was safe in his hands, and will be, so, also, in the hands of his gallant successor.

Resolved, That we approve of Gen. Taylor's views as to the proper exercise of the Veto power, and believe, with him, that it should only be interposed to arrest unconstitutional or manifestly hasty legislation, without paralyzing the mind and the will of the representatives of the people, deliberately and constitutionally expressed, merely because Executive views of expediency may differ from theirs.

Resolved, That having the word of Gen. Taylor, (the man who "never stutters") either his honor or his plighted word, that he will sanction any law that Congress may pass for the purpose of restoring to our domestic industry the protection of which it was deprived by the act of 1846; we have the full assurance that American industry will be properly protected under his administration, provided the people will do their part by electing to Congress men favorable to such a policy, and who may be relied upon as its fast and unflinching advocates.

Resolved, That whilst we are willing to stand by the Constitution, as the compact upon which is based, and upon the faithful adherence to which depends the perpetuity of our glorious Union; and disavow the right to interfere with the Slave Institution in the States where it now exists—we are utterly opposed to its extension beyond the limits sanctioned and authorized by the Constitution; and protest against the adoption of any "compromise," or expedient, which shall directly or indirectly sanction the introduction of Slavery into the territories of the Union now free from the blighting influences which invariably and necessarily mark its presence.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor's declaration, "I am not a man of war, and my blood runs free," affords an additional guarantee, were any necessary, that under his administration, the country will be plunged into no more such costly and perilous enterprises, unless in obedience to a clear expression of the national will.

Resolved, That there has been "so much noise and confusion" since Gen. Cass' nomination, that there is only one thing clear in relation to his views and doctrines, and that is, that he fully and cordially approves of all the measures of Mr. Polk's administration, (the destruction of the Tariff of 1812 included,) and pledges himself to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

Resolved, That although Gen. Cass may have a stomach sufficiently capacious to swallow Mexico whole, and then bolt Yucatan and Cuba by way of dessert, we, who have fastidious appetites, prefer first digesting what we have.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the old farmer of Union County, New Middlesex, for the office of Canal Commissioner, as a man whose experience, honesty and vigilance, eminently fit him for a station of such responsibility and importance.

Resolved, that should Hon. JAMES COOPER consent to accept the gubernatorial nomination, we present his name with pride and confidence, assured that the more his claims are weighed, the stronger will be the support he will receive, pledging ourselves, at the same time, to give to whomsoever the Whig

Convention may nominate, a cordial and united support.

Resolved, That the Hon. HENRY NELSON, our Representative in Congress, has proved himself a faithful Representative of the views of this County, in the important questions which have occupied the attention of the House, especially so, in his uniformly casting his vote on the side of freedom, and against every project involving the possibility of the extension of the Slave institution into free territory—and that for his firmness in thus maintaining and recording our opinions, we give this our cheerful testimony.

Resolved, That while we rejoice to learn that our political opponents have seen the folly of further organization to oppose Whig candidates, by setting a county ticket, we urge upon our friends not to relax their efforts, but with renewed vigor to press onward with their standard, pouring "a little more grape" on the foe, until not even a skirmish will be ventured with us, or so much as a body guard be found to shield our deservies.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our friends in the county, to give to the settled ticket an undivided support, and thus signally rebuke and foil the crafty arrangements of the town clique of Locofoco office aspirants, who vainly hope, by dividing, to conquer us.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our friends in the several townships forthwith to organize for the important elections of this fall, by the organization of Taylor Clubs, or formation of Committees of Vigilance in each, and take all other necessary measures to secure a full vote of the party.

Resolved, That Robert SMITH is hereby appointed the Delegate from Adams County to the Whig State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, with power to appoint a substitute, and that the nomination of ROBERT M. BARD, Esq. of Franklin County, is hereby concurred in by Adams County; and that said delegates are hereby instructed to use their best endeavors to procure the nomination of the Hon. JAMES COOPER as the Whig candidate for Governor, provided such nomination shall be in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Cooper.

Resolved, That in the event of Mr. Cooper declining the nomination for Governor, we hereby express our preference for the Hon. WM. F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong County.

On motion of H. J. Schreiner, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Whig papers of the county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
 Signed by the Officers.

Notion of a Millionaire—The Providence Journal thus alludes to a speech of C. F. Adams, the gentleman who presided at the late Convention in Buffalo, and who is now the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency.

"Charles F. Adams, in his speech before the Free Soil Convention, dwelt upon the corruption and venality of party in being governed by pecuniary considerations in great measures of public policy. It is pleasant to see with what complacency a man born to an inheritance of a million can look upon the ignoble strife for money, how calmly he can rise above all those considerations of national prosperity, which is but the aggregate of individual prosperity—that accurate poor men in their estimate of public measures. What right—argues such a person—has a man of moderate income to vote for a Tariff, merely because it will increase his wages, enable him to support his family in greater comfort, and afford him the means to educate his children, and give them a start in the world. You don't see me shaping my course by any sordid motives. The idea of getting another dollar a day never would affect my vote. 'Why are not all contented like me?'"

Trials of Immigrants—At must, under the most favorable circumstances, be a severe trial to leave the land of one's birth, the cherished home of earliest associations, to sojourn for the remainder of life's pilgrimage in a strange land.

But to do this under the pressure of cold necessity, with the frigid hand of poverty pressing upon the heart, friendless and alone, must tax nature's energies and the heart's affections to the utmost. And yet how many thus circumstanced are daily met in the streets of this city?

We copy the following mournful picture from the morning papers; which, from its connection with statistics of the immigrant hospital, we suppose is given on official authority.—*N. Y. Com. Adver.*

A Welsh minister, named Hughes, called at the office of the Commissioners of Immigration yesterday and inquired for a little son. Mr. H. arrived here a few weeks since with his wife and four children. He left for Poughkeepsie, the child mentioned being in the hospital. On returning he finds that his wife and four children are all dead. His grief may readily be imagined. Not long since a woman arrived here in one of the long passage vessels, with seven children, the whole of whom were sick and were sent to the hospital at Ward's Island, she assisting to take care of them. Her husband had died during the passage.

One after another, in the course of a short time, she saw her little ones pass away, till they were all gone, when she herself fell a prey to grief. Thus all perished.

Home Education—It is stated, on good authority, that there are 4,421 children of foreign parents now attending the Boston primary schools. This is 44 per cent. of the whole number of scholars.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
 Monday, August 28, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. Z. TAYLOR,
 OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
 OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middlewarth.

James Cooper.
 COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.
 AUDITOR

Samuel Durbarow.
 DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

Henry Brinkerhoff.
 PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.
 REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.
 CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.
 SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.
 CORONER

Dr. Charles Horner.

JAMES G. REED, Esq. has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Adams County.

Fine Fruit.
 Mr. JONAS KIRK exhibited to us last week a specimen of Fruit from his Nursery near Arendsville. We measured a Yellow Pear and an Egg Plum—and found them each five inches and three quarters in circumference. He has, we learn, a variety of Fruit Trees for sale, of the most approved kinds.

The Whig County Meeting, on Monday night, the proceedings of which will be found in another column, was a very cheering one, and gave clear evidence that the Whig fire will soon burn brightly. The working-men of the party were there, and all appear imbued with the same spirit—that of giving Locofocoism its death-blow at the coming election.

We have had, during the past week, an opportunity of conversing with many of our brother Whigs from the country, and are pleased to find that the dissatisfaction in a portion of the county, as regards one or two candidates, is rapidly diminishing—and that when the election shall come, the Whigs will present an almost undivided front for the WHOLE TICKET. It is no time now to reward those who desert your ranks when in the face of the enemy, and when you need every man for the approaching battle.

Thaddeus Stevens.
 The Lancaster County Whig Convention was held on Wednesday last, and their ticket settled. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. was nominated for Congress, Joseph Kottmischer for Senator, and Dr. J. B. Stubbs, D. G. Eshelman, J. W. Fisher, Dr. J. B. Hawer, and Dr. W. W. Winter, for Assembly. Jacob Huber received the nomination for Sheriff.

The Whig State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday next, and the Locofoco Convention on Wednesday. A Whig mass meeting will also be held at Harrisburg on the day of the meeting of the Convention.

The Locofocos of York County have nominated Dr. HENRY G. BUSSEY, of York, as a candidate for Congress. How the matter will be settled between him and Mr. DAVENY, we cannot say. HENRY STILE, of Dillsburg, received the nomination for Sheriff.

The Whigs of Cumberland County have nominated Robert P. McClure and George Rupley for Assembly, J. J. Hemphill for Prothonotary, and Jacob Shelly for Clerk of the Courts.

The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor, NER MIDDLEWARTH, is about 1,000.

The Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot, which ensures a Whig U. S. Senator.

The Buffalo Hunt.
 The National Intelligencer says that arms and ammunition have already gone, and are now going forward from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of being employed in a hostile expedition against the Mexican territories. The very wagons and mules used in the transportation of Gen. Scott's Army have been some of their brought up for the service of the invading army. The force destined for the invasion by the route of the Rio Grande is already gathering, and is expected to assemble on the banks of that river in the course of next month. And yet the Administration, fully informed of all these facts, stands by with folded arms, idly looking on!

We want Gen. Taylor in the Presidency to keep the Peace if it shall not be already too late when he comes. Among the candidates for the Presidency there is only one man that can and will avert from our country the foul disgrace of dishonored arms, and a nation broken almost before the seals upon them had grown cold.

Platforms.
 Washington Platform—An honest zeal and unremitting attention to the interests of the United States are all I dare promise.

Taylor Platform—It will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

Cass Platform—"The noise and confusion" which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which I have called my attention.

Great Fire at Albany.

A most tremendous fire took place in the City of Albany on Friday week, which destroyed FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY HOUSES before it could be checked. The whole city would have been destroyed; had not the wind suddenly changed, and a heavy fall of rain come on. The area of the fire embraces 50 or 60 acres, or about twenty squares, compactly built in the heart of the city. The whole loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. About 11,000 barrels of flour were burnt on the pier. A number of men of influence have been reduced to poverty, and thousands of men, women and children, are without a home. A number of lives were lost. Upwards of 20 persons are missing.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati on Wednesday night says, that there was an intense excitement there, in consequence of two Germans having been arrested for the rape of a girl only 12 years of age. The prisoners were committed to jail for a further hearing, but the mob attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching them. The officers fired from the windows of the jail upon the mob, which killed three and wounded several. The mob had not been dispersed at 10 o'clock, when the despatch was sent, and if they succeeded in getting possession of the prisoners, they would undoubtedly kill them.

The Governor of Oregon.

The refusal by Gen. Shields of the appointment to the station of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, is confirmed.

It is rumored, and we have no doubt it is true, that the President has now offered the appointment to Gen. Joseph S. Lane, of Indiana, who also has served with credit in Mexico.

The Slave Case.

Daniel Drayton, who was convicted at Washington on two indictments for carrying off slaves, has been sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years in the penitentiary—ten years in each case. Edward Sayres was also convicted, in 74 cases, of transporting the slaves, and fined \$150 in each case.

The foundation of the Washington National Monument is moving upward rapidly, says the Intelligencer, as the nature of such a work will admit. It is 80 feet square, and of solid stone.

Great Irish Meeting at New York.

On Monday evening there was an assemblage of 20,000 enthusiastic friends of Ireland at Vauxhall Gardens in New York, and they were addressed from three different stands. The amount of money collected and received from different points during the evening, was over \$7,000.

Americans for Yucatan.

At Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst., whilst many were embarking for their homes, others, still open for adventure, were going farther off, and ever and anon was seen a surf boat moving off to the brig Piedmont, which vessel had been chartered to transport volunteers to the shores of Yucatan. The vessel would probably take down two hundred Americans, to war against the Indians. Capt. George White has also returned to New Orleans, with authority from the Yucatan Government for raising a force.

Arkansas Election.

We have a few returns of the elections from the river counties of Arkansas. They are very favorable to the Whigs, but we can hardly hope for success in a State which has been so thoroughly Locofoco as Arkansas. Gov. Drew, the present Executive of the State, has no opposition for re-election. In Phillips County, Marshall and Preston, both Whigs, have been elected to the Legislature.

Kentucky.

Official returns of the late election have been received from all the counties but four, and Mr. Crittenden's majority is 8,500. The other counties will not vary the results more than 400.

Sound Doctrine.

The following extract from the New York Tribune embraces a good deal of political and moral wisdom in a very few words. "If there is one folly we more despise than another, it is that of sacrificing friends in the hope of conciliating enemies—lusting and alienating those attached to you by principle and conviction, in order to win the support of those who cherish opposite opinions, or none at all. We trust that, however this election may terminate, the policy we detest will be evermore repudiated!"

A Great Comet Expected.

The attention of astronomers in Europe has recently been turned towards the subject of a great comet, which appears to have visited our system at intervals of 292 years, and the calculations of many scientific men be correct ought to make its next appearance during the present year, not far from the month of August or September. Mr. J. R. Hind an astronomer of London, has lately published a word on this subject, and confidently predicts the return of the celestial visitor in 1848.

Presidential Election Law.

By the act of 11th April, 1848, assessors are required to open their books immediately after the second Tuesday of October, and are required to assess any white freeman making application at any time within ten days of the time fixed by law for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and to make out lists of the officers of said election, and deliver the same to them on or before eight o'clock on the morning of the election.

Phila. Ledger.

One of the questions submitted to the people of Kentucky at the recent election, was whether they would authorize the Legislature to levy a tax in the State, for the purpose of public schools. The vote in Louisville stood thus for the tax, 1,046, against it, 120.

The Montour Works Stopped.

The Danville Democrat says that the prosperity of Danville, of which the Locofoco papers in this quarter have so frequently and falsely boasted, of late, has not resulted in the stoppage of the Montour Iron Works. Three of its large Ambrose furnaces, together with the large rolling mill, are now standing idle—victims to the Locofoco Tariff of 1846—and something like five or six hands have thus been unceremoniously thrown out of employment. Although these works are considered to possess as great, if not greater, facilities for the manufacture of iron than any other in the United States, yet when the British can send us rails at 84¢ per ton, on account of the small duty and the cheapness of labor in that country, our iron men must knock under—and all this, (in the language of a Locofoco paper,) is caused by DEMOCRATIC RULE!

A Quictus.

The Connecticut Reporter says that E. S. Hamlin, who is about to commence the publication of a Free Soil paper at Columbus, Ohio, while on his way down the Lake to the recent Buffalo Convention, addressed the passengers on board the boat, and during his remarks took occasion to characterize Gen. Taylor as in favor of the extension of slavery, when a gentleman rose and expressed a wish to correct him, stating that he had been at Gen. Taylor's residence, and had a conversation with him on the subject. The General gave utterance to sentiments in strong opposition to ANY FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, AND IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING NEW-MEXICO, &c., AS FREE TERRITORY. Hamlin was quieted. He said nothing more in reference to the matter. All the reliable proof yet adduced goes to show that Gen. Taylor is in heart, in feeling, in principle, hostile to the growth of Human Slavery.

Gen. Taylor a Peace Man.

After Gen. Taylor returned to the United States in December last, a complimentary dinner was given to him at New Orleans, on account of his brilliant military achievements in Mexico. In response to a sentiment of the company expressing their admiration of Gen. Taylor's bravery and victories, he said, among other things—

"That the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his greatest glory who could terminate it."

Again, in a letter to Truman Smith, dated on the 4th of March last, he says:

"I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry, that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our Republican institutions. On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may say that no man can put a more implicit faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon our own soil."

And yet again, in his celebrated letter to Al-

lison, in May last, advertising to the war, he says:

"The Mexican War. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

From such a man nothing rash, violent or arbitrary need be feared. From such a man the nation may look for sober counsels, moderate measures, guided by law, and a policy that will aim to make this land smile and no other weep."

The New York Express, alluding to reputed letters from Gen. Taylor, says that they are not to be credited, unless published with well known names, or by well known authority.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th inst. gives a good account of Ohio:

Queering Prospects.—Every paper that reaches our office, from the interior of the State, brings the most cheering accounts of the Whig prospects throughout Ohio, particularly so from the Western Reserve. All along the whole hue, from here to the Lake, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. The ardor of 1810 is blazing out, and ere November comes, a conflagration will ensue, which will destroy the Locofoco and Free Soil factions. We are informed by a gentleman, a member of the Whig State Central Committee, at Columbus, who has recently traversed a large portion of Ohio, that the utmost harmony prevails among the Whigs—and that the same glorious results that crowned the efforts of the

Whigs in 1810, will perch upon their standard in 1848. Gen. Taylor's sound good sense—his excellent judgment—great mercy in the hour of triumph—his indomitable prowess in the field—are appreciated by the Whigs. And they are ready, and anxious to testify their regard for him at the ballot box,—and they hail the approach of the time when he will drive back and put to flight the cohorts of Locofocoism and Free Soilism, and all other isms, as he did the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

The skies are brightening—every thing is cheering, and as certain as the 4th of March, 1949, shall arrive, will General Zachary Taylor take up his residence in the White House, and purge the Government of its dark, deep corruption, which has been accumulating for years, under Locofoco misrule, and

for a few days.



COUNTY MEETING.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—NOTHING TO SERVE BUT MY COUNTRY."—Gen. Taylor.

THE friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, and MIDDLESWORTH, are requested to assemble in general County Meeting at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of August next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to adopt such measures as may be proper to secure for our candidates the hearty and united support of all who oppose the present National Administration. Also to select delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Let the County that is "always first" in maintaining the credit of the State—and always firm when the day of political battle comes—be true to herself in the approaching canvass. Let our tried sons meet in council, and denounce the men that have deceived the people—abused the trust committed to them, and heedlessly involved our common country in all the evils which follow in the train of an unjustifiable war.

Let ALL who desire a CHANGE in the administration of the Government, come out and join the hosts that are marshalling themselves for victory under the banner of the gallant old General who "NEVER SURRENDERS."

It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by several popular speakers from other counties.

A. R. STEVENSON,
R. F. GARDNER,
WM. D. HINES,
D. HORNBER,
D. MELLINGER,
D. A. BEHLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
County Committee.

July 24.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berlichy (Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., "D. Horner," "C. P. Krauth, D. D., "C. A. Cowgill," "Prof. M. Jacobs," "D. Gilbert," "H. L. Baugher," "W. M. Reynolds,"

Gettysburg, July 3.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. McPherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. C. Clegg, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased. LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN WILSON, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any person having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THE first named Administrator resides in Mercersburg, Franklin county; the latter in Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

JOHN WILSON, Admrs.

WM. H. LOTT, Admrs.

July 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Bell, Jr., deceased. LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT BELL, Esq.

July 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Houghtelin, dec'd. LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY LOTT, Admrs.

July 24.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3.

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE LOT of PRIME BACON, neatly trimmed Family Hams, Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale very low at STEVENSON'S.

PEANUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of C. WEAVER.

LAW NOTICE.

James C. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, Joun Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office April 19.

WM. B. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. dec'd.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, April 3.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 1 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

Bonnets and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Quincaware, &c., &c.

May 29.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also, old-fashioned, thick SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, only 7 1/2 cents; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Perfumery, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

Watch Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock and Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

Feb. 7.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

AT the earnest solicitation of my friends, and the public in general, I now, at this late period of time, offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

in and for the County of Adams, for the next ensuing three years to come, and should I at this late period of time, be so fortunate as to meet the approbation of the free and independent voters and suffrages of the people of Adams county, it ever shall be held in grateful remembrance by your most obedient but humble servant,

JAMES BOYD.

August 7.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing October Election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my strongest endeavors, to discharge the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all.

WILLIAM HARLAN.

Menallen township, July 17.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Strabon township, April 10.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:

I OFFER myself to your consideration as an independent Candidate for the office of

Clerk of the Courts

Of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.

EDMAN W. STAHL.

Aug. 14.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF of Adams County, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to the discharge of the duties of the office.

JONAS ROTH.

Menallen township, July 31.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

AT the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.

Germany township, June 3.

Clicker's Sugar-Coated Pills.

THIS only effectual purgative, cured within the last year over 300,000 persons of the following complaints: Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Sourness, Small Pox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Putridity of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female Complaints, Menstrual, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quinsy, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Pits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

Experience has proved that nearly every disease originates from Impurities of the Blood, or Derangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove those Impurities and restore the blood to its natural state. Therefore, when the slightest derangement of the system is indicated by Constiveness, or any other sign, it admonishes us that superfluities are gathering in the system, which should be immediately removed by an effectual purgative. Since the invention, however, of

Clicker's Vegetable Purgative Pills, this objection does not exist, as they are completely enveloped with a coating of PURE WHITE SUGAR, (as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut-shell from the kernel,) HAVE NO TASTE OF MEDICINE, and are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover, THEY NEITHER NARROW ARE OR GRIPE in the slightest degree. They operate gently on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region. Thus, for example, if the Liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ, and by cleansing it of that excess of bile it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to a natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach, and hence they

Strike at the Root of Disease.

remove all Impure Humors; open the pores externally, obviate flatulency; promote the insensible perspiration, obviate tenderness; headache, &c., separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs, and Liver, and thereby restore health even when all other means have failed.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

General Agent, Gettysburg; and

S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, McSherristown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas McKnight, McKnightville; Peter Mickle, Mummaburg; J. F. Lower, Arentsville; John McKnight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Peuningsburg; A. J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Giddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Night and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Harroways.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hay's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c. BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest his best work will be made.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Northern Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent. Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at

FRANZ'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER FENCIBLES, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best

quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of

C. WEAVER.

July 19.

Mallister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of Mallister's Ointment, are worthy of the attention of the afflicted:

Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of Mallister's Ointment. Applied to a Physician, who said it was a rare cancer; he gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes before it was entirely well.

C. W. ABRUZZI, NOT.

Pine tp., Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.

I certify that I have used Mallister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a

Healing in my wife's breast, which has given her inestimable benefit. Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REDD.

Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have used Mallister's All-Healing Vegetable Ointment, for coldness of my feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved.—Believing it to be a good medicine, I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD CAILE.

Morris tp., Wash. co., Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE!!

To James M. Allister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an Ulcer, or excruciating sore on the ear, of many years standing. I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well.

I have used it for BRUISES, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.

I certify that the above statement is true.

M. C. CADDS, No. 50 Market st., Phila.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of Mallister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Culbertson, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using hair ointment boxes.

J. C. OWENS.

Pastor of 'Church of God,' Shippensburg.

March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using Mallister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using Mallister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Pits, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, broken or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Oppression, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Karache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Chilblains, Acne in the face, &c.

Aged persons find great relief by using this Ointment freely.

CAUTION.—The Proprietor of the above medicine, unless the name of James M. Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

There is no mineral in this Ointment.

Read the directions around the box often, and keep them for future reference.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Matter & Rowe, Peuningsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deing, Chambersburg.

April 24.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan,

For the Adams Sentinel.

Gen. Cass vs. Gen. Taylor.

Among the many objections, some foolish, others plausible, urged against the election of Gen. Taylor, the objection of his being a Military Chief has acquired great weight in the minds of some. It is urged that, if he succeed in reaching the Presidency, much will be feared from him, because his life has been spent in the camp. We have now nothing to do with another and kindred objection, his incapacity to govern on account of this fact, but it is the question, how his military character will affect our relations with other countries, should he become President. If it can be shown that there would be any real danger, his election becomes then a question of vast moment. The true policy of our government is that of Peace, and no greater curse can afflict us than having a man at the head of affairs who, in his conduct, would show himself so regardless of our true interests, as not to use his utmost endeavors to avert from us the calamity of War. It is by no means true, that because an individual has been serving his government in a civil capacity all his life, he would therefore embrace every occasion to persuade the people of the country that the safe path for them to pursue, is that of Peace. Of this, example is found in Mr. Polk. Nor is it necessarily true, that because an individual has been serving his country in the camp, he would not, if in his power, preserve friendly relations with other nations of the earth. An instance of this is found in Gen. Washington. As we have said above, it is a matter of vast importance to discover in whose hands, those of Gen. Cass or those of Gen. Taylor, the questions of Peace and War would be safest. That individual who makes it an objection to either of the candidates, that he cannot be trusted on these questions, should cast his vote according to the facts of the case, and therefore for the man whose views he considers correct. What are the facts of the case? Is Gen. Cass a Peace man? Has he, throughout his career, given indubitable evidence that if he had had the control of events, we would now be pursuing the smooth path of Peace? Has he, although he has spent the greatest part of his life a civilian, that dislike of wars and their consequences, as would commend him to the favorable consideration of the man who delights not in blood and carnage? Not at all. With him "the minds of the people must be prepared for War;"—nothing was to be gained by concession and compromise; nothing by moderation; everything by blustering and war. With another, I ask, "Has he ever been found on the side of Peace? When did he ever advocate moderation? Was it when the Oregon question was before the country?" Who was more violent than he; and who was more desirous of bringing war with England upon us, than he? None. "He earnestly advocated the scheme of pouring our troops into Yucatan, and was ready to seize Cuba upon the slightest pretext." The territory of Oregon had been long in dispute, and rather than pay any regard to the rights of others, he would embark in a war. The national honor was not compromised in the settlement of the question, which, however, he earnestly opposed; nor did it demand our interference in Yucatan, nor the seizure of Cuba. But he was ready for all.

How different the character and sentiments of Gen. Taylor! His sentiments, often repeated, are on record. He thinks "war at all times, and under all circumstances, a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with the national honor." Unlike Gen. Cass, who thought we could "swallow the whole of Mexico" without any injury, Gen. Taylor thinks, that "the principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest." These are conservative views; let them be carried out and the country will not be continually startled by the approach of war.—The views of the two men can be readily understood, and there can be no doubt that the views of Gen. Taylor will commend themselves to the admiration of all who prefer that we should return to the old landmarks laid down long since for our guidance. The choices between the man, who, although a civilian, yet thirsts for blood and carnage, whose views of propagandism would continually involve us in difficulty, and the hero who looks upon war as a "national calamity," and which will therefore be averted if consistent with national honor.—Elect the former, let him carry out his dangerous views, and the results of his administration will be something like these: "Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health, on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbon of the bride, at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying American, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent., flings himself back upon his chiutz bed, which has paid 22 per cent. and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the church; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more." These are some of the effects long as-

described, of "being too fond of glory." By the election of Gen. Taylor, these calamities will be averted, and we will stand before the world, not as a nation all-grasping in our ambition, and all-destructive in our actions, and self-destructive in our policy, but as a nation, which, while it has the firmness and ability to respect its own rights when invaded, is yet willing to embark in no wars which can be averted by care and prudence.

It is stated that a letter was received at Rochester, N. Y., on Monday last, from Gerrit Smith, Esq., in which he declares his intention not to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He has received the nomination of the National Reformers, a portion of the Abolition party, and will not yield to Mr. Van Buren, or any one else.

President Polk has been at Bedford Springs for a week or ten days past.

Important Letter from Judge McLean.

The Cleveland True Democrat publishes the following letter from the Hon. John McLean:

Columbus, July 28, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have delayed an answer to your communication of the 11th inst. that I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the object, and perhaps to the country. I have endeavored to consider the matter in all its aspects and consequences.

The great and exciting question of Slavery extension, in the judicial form it has assumed by the act of the Senate, as it bears upon my position on the bench; the use of my name in the present canvass, and the rejection of it by the Ohio delegates to the National Convention; the relation which Mr. Van Buren maintains to the public, have all been deliberately considered, and I am brought to the conclusion that I ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. I feel deeply and gratefully the honor you have done me by the expression of your kindness and confidence in connection with that high office.

Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance, and firmness, may prevent the extension of slavery to the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, slavery can no more exist in a territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by the act of Congress.

With the highest respect, I am gratefully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, and others.

The Sierra Madre Compleat.

Our latest number of the New Orleans Bulletin gives us the following further light on the projected foray from the territory of the United States into that of Mexico:

"We acknowledge that up to this time there has probably been nothing done that would have justified the active interference of the Government, either through its law officers or its military force; but when the plan was brought to its knowledge, if it had raised its finger, and said that it would interfere to check and prevent it, the scheme, we have no doubt, would have been entirely abandoned, as at the time there were many difficulties in the way of executing it; and we think it just cause of most grave complaint, as well as of inquiry, that, instead of this course, the parties were informed that, though governmental aid would not be afforded, it would offer no opposition to the plan. That the scheme was mentioned to the Government, and that such was the reply, we presume will not be denied by authority.

"The avowed object of establishing a new republic is only the ostensible, and not the real one, which is further annexation, without regard to the means and mode which may be adopted to accomplish it. If these kind of proceedings are permitted to be practiced with impunity, particularly upon a weak sister republic, our nation will justly become a byword and reproach throughout the world."

The Voice of South Carolina.—A public meeting was held in Charleston on Saturday night, which was addressed by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Butler, the two South Carolina U. S. Senators, and by Mr. Burt, a member of the House of Representatives. Their speeches were mainly directed to the discussion of the Wilnot Provision question, and its connection with the election of President. On the subject of the Presidency, Mr. Calhoun, as did the other speakers, insisted that South Carolina should "stand apart" from the other States of the Union, and reserve her decision of who she should vote for, till the time arrived when the vote was to be cast.

Senator Butler, however, declared his intention of voting for Cass and Butler, on the ground that the South had no more to expect from Gen. Taylor than from him—that the latter was in the hands of the Whigs, and the former in the hands of the only political party with which he could co-operate.

Liberty in Canada.—They have got to that point in Canada, that the comparative value of British connexion, and of a union with the United States, is soberly discussed in quarters where to have mentioned such a thing a little while ago would have been little less than high treason.

Nearly two thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York on Tuesday last. These are some of the effects long as-

Ireland.
The news by the steamer Cambria, which arrived a few days ago, is that there had been an out-break in Ireland. The accounts, however, are entirely contradictory—one statement being, that the insurrection had been quelled without any difficulty; the other that 6,000 of the English troops had been killed and wounded. Two steamers have been due for several days, which will no doubt bring the truth of the matter. Neither had arrived on Friday night.

A collision took place between two steamboats on the Ohio, near Cincinnati. One of them sunk in a few minutes; and several Germans on board were drowned. Most of the cargo and baggage was lost.

From Mexico we learn, that everything was quiet. The revolution was completely subdued. Congress was in session, deliberating upon the best means to restore prosperity to the country.

Origin of the Albany Fire.—The fire, says the Albany Knickerbocker, originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sun-bonnet.—Without a moment's thought, she jerked it from her head, and threw it she knew not where; unfortunately, it alighted in the stable of Mr. Wm. Johnson, which, in a moment almost, was enveloped in flames.

From the Salt Lake.—Intelligence received at St. Louis from the Salt Lake, states that there was a good deal of suffering among the Mormons for want of provisions. They were obliged to kill their working cattle for food, and their stock of breadstuffs was nearly exhausted. Their wheat and barley crops had been entirely destroyed by crickets, which appeared in astonishing numbers, and, like the locusts, destroyed every kind of vegetation in their path.

The Mormon emigrants, consisting of about seven hundred wagons, in five companies, were met at Ash Hollow, on Plate River, getting on well, and had plenty of provisions.

Emigration.—During the last ten years, the emigration from Great Britain has amounted to 1,942,000, and of these 552,000 came to the United States.

Wise Forecast.—Mr. Buchanan is said to be about to purchase Wm. M. Meredith's fine country residence near Lancaster, with a view of retirement, after the 4th of March.

Can Indians be Civilized?—Let the Choctaws answer. There are six missionary stations among them, having under their supervision ten large boarding schools and three academies, (five of the former female,) in each of which from 40 to 100 young persons are preparing for usefulness. Six are studying theology.

Don't Smoke.—A Mrs. Lawrence, residing at Hempstead plains, L. I., while riding the other day in a wagon, had her clothes take fire from the ashes of her husband's pipe. She was so badly burned that she died in a short time after being taken to a neighboring house.

The annual shower of falling stars appeared on the 11th inst. to the New Haven observers, who counted 475 in the course of 2½ hours.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	93 to 5 00
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 10
Rye,	70 to 72
Corn,	48 to 52
Oats,	30 to 35
Beef Cattle,	5 50 to 6 25

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. SAMUEL CARBACH, to Miss CATHERINE KUNENMAKER—both of Franklin township.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM GRISSE, to Miss MARGARET WALTER—both of Menallen township.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Hay, Mr. JOHN S. GALLATIN, of Jefferson, York county, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Mr. Moses Sent, of Oxford township, Adams county.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. SAMUEL LITTLE, to Miss HANNAH HOLLENBACH—both of this county.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, in Huntington township, on the 7th inst., Mr. THOMAS BRADSHAW, aged about 65 years.

On the 24th inst. at Mummansburg, Mr. BENJAMIN WITMAN, aged 76 years 3 months and 15 days.

On the 15th inst. HOWARD DANIEL, infant son of Mr. Peter Johns, of Cumberland township, aged 3 months and 20 days.

On the 17th inst. after a long illness, ENOCH NABT MECHINGER, son of Mr. John Ploutz, in the 10th year of his age.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, viz.

The first and final account of Jacob Swisher, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of John Kline, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cronce, Administrator of the estate of John Cronce, deceased.

The first account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of John Arndt, deceased.

The account of Thomas Bittle, Testamentary Trustee under the will of Thomas Bittle, deceased, of Peter Bittle, Henry Bittle, and Thomas Bittle.

The first account of Jacob Hartman, Administrator of the estate of Philip Hartman, deceased.

The first account of Emanuel Neidich and John Thomas, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Neidich, deceased.

The first account of Samuel Brady, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Samuel Brady, the elder, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 25, 1848.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Sailer, sen. deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Property, part of the Real Estate of said deceased, as follows, to wit:

On Tuesday the 26th of September next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,

A TRACT OF

WOODLAND,

of the best quality of Chestnut, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Shelly and others, containing

100 Acres, more or less.

This Land will be sold altogether, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Breame, Henry Spangler, John Conrad, and others, containing

114 ACRES,

on which are erected a ONE STORY

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, Spring-house and Orchard. There are about 20 Acres of Woodland and Meadow.

ALSO—

On Wednesday the 27th of Sept. next,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob A. Myers, Jacob Beam, Rudolph Spangler and others, containing

136 ACRES,

on which are erected a TWO STORY

STONE HOUSE,

Bank Barn, part stone and part log, and Log TENANT HOUSE, Spring-house and Orchard. There is on this tract a great sufficiency of Meadow, and a proportion of Woodland.

ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining the Mansion Farm and lands of Leonard Delap, Peter Miller, and others, containing

114 ACRES,

on which are erected TWO TWO STORY

LOG HOUSES,

with Orchards. There are about 15 Acres of Woodland and Meadow.

This property has been divided, and will be sold all together, or separate, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—

A TRACT OF

WOODLAND,

situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Baltzer Snyder, Jacob Hersh, Samuel Duffield and others, containing

25 ACRES.

ALSO—

A number of Town Lots in Heidlersburg.

The above Properties are all in good order, and will be sold on advantageous terms.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WILLIAM SAILER, Adm'r.

THOMAS McLEARY, } Adm'rs.

Aug. 28. If the above Properties are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday the 16th of September next,

A TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

late the property of GUTHRIE CORSHALL, deceased, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. This property lies about two miles North of the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, three miles from Cashtown, and two from Ardenstown, and adjoining lands of Jacob Sterner, Henry Cotshall, Charles Sterner and others, containing

31 ACRES, more or less.

There are about seven Acres of Woodland, of heavy Timber. The balance is cleared, with a sufficiency of good Meadow, not to be beat, with a stream of water running through it.

The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, a part being in good clover, and under good fences. There is a

Good Young Orchard

of all kinds of Grafted Fruit, consisting of Summer and Winter Apples, sweet and sour; Cherry, Peach, Plum and Pear Tree.

The improvements consist of

TWO LOG HOUSES

joined; one two-story and the other one and a half story, with the Kitchen in the centre; also, a Double Log Barn, with suitable sheds around it, and an excellent Spring of Water near the House, with a Spring-house over it. A good title will be given.

Any person wishing to see the property can do so by calling on Philip Cotshall, residing on the Farm, or F. G. Hoffman, residing in Cashtown. If sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

THE HEIRS.

Aug. 28.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in interest, that the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to distribute the assets in the hands of FREDERICK G. HOFFMAN, Administrator of GEORGE SHELTZ, deceased, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, will attend for that purpose at the office of the subscriber, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d of September, 1848, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

H. J. SCHREINER, Auditor.

Aug. 28.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as an Independent Candidate for the office of

Director of the Poor,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.

JOHN N. GRAFT.

Strabon township, Aug. 28.

A variety of Blanks,

Can be had on hand and for sale at this Office.

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PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator with the will annexed, of PAUL SOUR, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Saturday the 30th of September next,

on the premises,

A FARM,

late the property of said deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sour, William Wright and others, containing

260 Acres,

more or less, of Patented Land, about 100 Acres of which are cleared—the remainder heavily covered with Chestnut and other Timber. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY

STONE HOUSE,

Double LOG BARN, &c., with an ORCHARD. The above property will be sold all together, or divided to suit purchasers.—Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by Thomas Sour, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JAMES J. WILLS,

Administrator with the will annexed.

Aug. 28. If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED for one year from the 1st day of April next.

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IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Wuebbeiner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order.

Splendids, Secretaries, Dressing Bu
rooms, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash,
Work, and Candle-stands,
and in short, every article belonging to the abode of
business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS
of all varieties.

[E] All orders for COFFINS attended to with
the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind
that they have frequently had constructed, for their
own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,
which they will use whenever desired to do so.

The subscribers assure the public, that a
work purchased of them will be of the neatest
and most durable character. They superintend
themselves the construction of every article,
thus being assured that both material and work
will be of the best. The testimonials are so

manship "can't be beat. Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call."

17-Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 19

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE

C. B. H. SVOPE
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends a
 keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment,
 in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a
 large assortment of all kinds of CABINET
FURNITURE,
 SUCH AS
Mahogany, Cherry and Maple B
RETT'S, Plain and Fancy French
and half French BEDSTEADS,
Centre Dining & Breakfast
**TABLES, Cupboards,
Workstands, Cani-
stands, &c. &c.
 As my Furniture is manufactured by mys
 as regular customers, and not for Auction p
 pose, the public may rely upon its being, w
 it purpases to be, of fashionable style, and
 material and workmanship.
 Housekeepers and others, desiring new
 GOOD Furniture, will do well to give m**

call before purchasing elsewhere.
 Lined offices made to order, at all times.
 GEORGE H. SWOPE
 Gettysburg, March 6

GETTYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY
 Trustees of the Gettysburg Fem

The Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. New pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., R. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baughen, J. M. Peterson, Esq., A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Hornor, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClellan, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

Election of Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Thirteen Managers for the "Cumberland Mutual Protection Company," will be held at CUMBERLAND HALL, in Dickinson street, on Monday the 4th of September next, to serve for one year.

A. G. MILLER, Secy.

July 31.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

NOTICE of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN WILSON, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any person having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator residing in Mercersburg, Franklin county; the latter in Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

JOHN WILSON, Administrator.
WM. H. LOFF, Administrator.

July 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Houschelin, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration upon the late of ELIZABETH HOGGUE, deceased, of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township; he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate call and make payment without delay, and persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r.

July 21

APPRENTICE WANTED

A N APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business in all their branches, to be sent by the subscriber. If applied to, he will receive for a youth of the age of 14 or 15. Also can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE LOT of PRIME BACON, neatly cured, of *First Quality Ham, Sides and* *Neck*, for sale, at our new store low at

STEVENS ON

IDEA N IS EILBERTS, ALMON

ELECTION.
Office of the *Wilmington, York & G. R. R. Co.*
York, August 1, 1847.
NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the *Wilmington, York & G. R. R. Co.* will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1847, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

...for the elec
...EIGHT DIRECTORS of
...for the ending year
...R. S. HOLLEN, Sec.
...

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, convened in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., and was organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

President—Col. JAS. D. PAXTON.
Vice Presidents—Maxwell Shields, Esq., James Renshaw, Col. Joseph J. Kuhn, James Cunningham, Robert M. Ikeny, Joseph Fink, Joseph J. Smith, Samuel Diehl, George H. Binder, Asaph Abbey, Samuel Cobean.

Secretaries—J. A. Gardner, Eden Norris, Jeremiah A. Aulabaugh, W. W. Holzinger.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. R. Stevenson, Jonathan C. Forrest, Henry J. Schreiner, William R. Sadler, Col. John Walter, Jacob Norbeck, Andrew Heintzelman, F. G. Hoffman, David Blythe, Dr. P. E. Vandervoot, Samuel Diller, William M. Sherry, Thomas McClean, John E. M. Pherson, and Abraham King, said Committee.

On motion of Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Hon. JOHN REED, with a request to address the meeting.

The Chair appointed Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., Col. James L. Neely, Peter Hulick, said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, D. M. Smyser, Esq., reported the presence of Judge REED, who in a very able and eloquent manner addressed the meeting. After he had concluded, the Hon. JAMES COOPER was called for, who addressed the audience in his usual happy manner, eliciting frequent bursts of applause. D. M. Smyser, Esq., was next called to the stand, who enchaind the attention of the audience with an eloquent and argumentative speech.

A. R. Stevenson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee to draft Resolutions, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The din of political strife once more salutes our ears! Faithful as ever to the summons of duty and of patriotism, the "Young Guard" again arouses to the contest and prepares for battle. The work left unfinished in 1841, is now to be accomplished. The hopes of 1840, blasted by the blackest treachery on the part of one whom it were base flattery to call a traitor, are now to be realized. The tissue of fraud and deception that was woven around the mind of the nation in that momentous struggle which resulted in the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidency, is now to be unravelled. Retribution frowns imminently upon the architects of ruin, whilst the star of redemption beams brightly in the distance.

The friends of "Old Rough and Ready"—the advocates of protection to America in preference to foreign labor—the opponents of the extension of the area of Slavery beyond the inviolable precincts of Constitutional ground—the friends of peace and enemies of unconstitutional, unnecessary and aggressive war, with all its horrible train of rapine, misery and blood—those who desire to see the government of our country brought back to the salutary principles of self-protection, justice to all, and lawless oppression or invasion of none—have met this evening to give expression to their views, and take counsel with one another in regard to their fulfilment. Too long have the permanent interests of the nation, and the rights of individuals, been the toys of demagogues and the sport of faction. Men with whom the dominion of party is paramount to the reign of principles; and whose sole views of duty and policy are limited within the range of faction, have too long made the wealth of this great nation subservient to their personal advancement, regardless of duty and reckless of results. Is this reign of demagogues to last forever? Will the people always be the dupes and victims of those who, under the stolen mask of a false Democracy, are luring them on to ruin? We presume to hope otherwise. We think that in the spontaneous outpourings of the nation's heart, towards that man of simple habits, clear and direct purposes, and unimpeached integrity and honesty, General Zachary Taylor, we can see the harbinger of a new era. The bow of promise is stretched across the political horizon, which is bright with the coming glory of a redeemed and happy people.

But that bow may be broken, and the brightness of that horizon may be overcast. How shall such dire results be averted? In one way only lies the path of safety; and that is the firm and unbroken union of all who appreciate the light, and deplore its withdrawal. Let all who may be disposed to sacrifice practical good to theoretical and too often visionary schemes, remember, that in 1844 a few thousand votes, thrown away upon thirty candidates, with whom success was impossible, brought upon the country the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, with its sacrifice of twenty thousand precious lives, and one hundred millions of treasure, and the imminent danger that now menaces our happy Union, through the agitation of the question, whether the soil purchased at a price so disproportionate to its value, shall or shall not be trodden by the footsteps of the slave. Then, the struggle really was between Clay and Polk: the

votes improvidently thrown away would have elected the former and saved us from the curse of having the latter as our President. The Tariff of 1842 would not have been repealed; domestic industry would have flourished; peace would have prevailed in all our borders; and we should be not only a free, but a peaceful, prosperous, united and happy people.

Believing that the results we desire can only be attained, and those we deplore be averted, by the election of Gen. Taylor, who, though a warrior, is opposed to war, and, though a soldier, cherishes and professes the same views of constitutional duty and obligation which guided another soldier, the immortal Washington; and feeling assured on the other hand that, in the election of Gen. Cass, the people of this country have nothing but an aggravated continuance of the mischief and misrule of Mr. Polk's administration to expect, inasmuch as he has, in his letter accepting the nomination, expressed his approval of Mr. Polk's entire policy, and pledged himself to follow up and pursue it, we hereby avouch our own firm resolve, and invoke all the real friends of their country to do likewise, to give to Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, our hearty, united, and zealous support for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will give to the Electoral ticket, pledged to the support of Gen. Taylor for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice President, our active, zealous, and united support, having full confidence in their honesty, capacity, and sincere attachment to the principles and policy which the Whig party, with the aid of many of the enlightened and patriotic members of the so-called Democratic party, have so long been laboring to establish.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor's declaration that he is not a mere party candidate, is not inconsistent with devotion to the true and best interests of the nation, nor with his repeated declaration that he is "a Whig and a quarter over," and would have voted for Henry Clay in 1840 had he voted at all. Gen. Washington, whom in character and position he so much resembles, certainly was not the President of a party only, yet the country was safe in his hands, and will be so, also, in the hands of his gallant successor.

Resolved, That we approve of Gen. Taylor's views as to the proper exercise of the Veto power, and believe, with him, that it should only be interposed to arrest unconstitutional or manifestly hasty legislation, without paralyzing the mind and the will of the representatives of the people, deliberately and constitutionally expressed, merely because Executive views of its expediency may differ from theirs.

Resolved, That having the word of Gen. Taylor, (the man who "never surrenders" either his honor or his plighted word), that he will sanction any law that Congress may pass for the purpose of restoring to our domestic industry the protection of which it was deprived by the act of 1846; we have the full assurance that American industry will be properly protected under his administration, provided the people will do their part by electing to Congress, men favorable to such a policy, and who may be relied upon as its fast and unflinching advocates.

Resolved, That whilst we are willing to stand by the Constitution, as the compact upon which is based, and upon the faithful adherence to which depends the perpetuity of our glorious Union; and disavow the right to interfere with the Slave Institution in the States where it now exists—we are utterly opposed to its extension beyond the limits sanctioned and authorized by the Constitution; and protest against the adoption of any "compromise," or expedient, which shall directly or indirectly sanction the introduction of Slavery into the territories of the Union now free from the blighting influences which invariably and necessarily mark its presence.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor's declared aversion to war and its bloody fruits, affords an additional guarantee, were any necessary, that under his administration, the country will be plunged into no more such costly and perilous enterprises, unless in obedience to a clear expression of the national will.

Resolved, That there has been "so much noise and confusion" since Gen. Cass' nomination, that there is only one thing clear in relation to his views and doctrines, and that is, that he fully and cordially approves of all the measures of Mr. Polk's administration, (the destruction of the Tariff of 1842 included,) and pledges himself to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

Resolved, That although Gen. Cass may have a stomach sufficiently capacious to swallow Mexico whole, and then bolt Yucatan and Cuba by way of dessert, we, who have less voracious appetites, prefer first digesting what we have.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the old farmer of Union county, Ver Middlesworth, for the office of Canal Commissioner, as a man whose experience, honesty and vigilance, eminently fit him for a station of such responsibility and importance.

Resolved, That should Hon. JAMES COOPER consent to accept the gubernatorial nomination, we present his name with pride and confidence, assured that the more his claims are weighed, the stronger will be the support he will receive, pledging ourselves, at the same time, to give to whomsoever the Whig

Convention may nominate, a cordial and united support.

Resolved, That the Hon. HENRY NES, our Representative in Congress, has proved himself a faithful Representative of the views of this County, in the important questions which have occupied the attention of the House, especially so, in his uniformly casting his vote on the side of freedom, and against every project involving the possibility of the extension of the Slave Institution into free territory—and that for his firmness in thus maintaining and recording our opinions, we give this our cheerful testimony.

Resolved, That while we rejoice to learn that our political opponents have seen the folly of further organization to oppose Whig candidates, by setting a county ticket, we urge upon our friends not to relax their efforts, but with renewed vigor to press onward with their standard, pouring "a little more grape" on the foe, until not even a skirmish will be ventured with us, or so much as a body guard be found to shield our deserts.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our friends in the county, to give to the settled ticket an undivided support, and thus signally rebuke and foil the crafty arrangements of the town clique of Locofoco office aspirants, who vainly hope, by dividing, to conquer us.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our friends in the several townships forthwith to organize for the important elections of this fall, by the organization of Taylor Clubs, or formation of Committees of Vigilance in each, and take all other necessary measures to secure a full vote of the party.

Resolved, That Robert SWAN is hereby appointed the Delegate from Adams county to the Whig State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, with power to appoint a substitute, and that the nomination of ROBERT M. BARN, Esq., of Franklin county, is hereby concurred in by Adams county; and that said delegates are hereby instructed to use their best endeavors to procure the nomination of the Hon. JAMES COOPER as the Whig candidate for Governor, provided such nomination shall be in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Cooper.

Resolved, That in the event of Mr. Cooper declining the nomination for Governor, we hereby express our preference for the Hon. Wm. F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong county.

On motion of H. J. Schreiner, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Whig papers of the county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
Signed by the Officers.

Notes of a Millionaire.—The Providence Journal thus alludes to a speech of C. F. Adams, the gentleman who presided at the late Convention in Buffalo, and who is now the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency:

"Charles F. Adams, in his speech before the Free Soil Convention, dwelt upon the corruption and venality of party in being governed by pecuniary considerations in great measures of public policy. It is pleasant to see with what complacency a man born to an inheritance of a million can look upon the ignoble strife for money, how calmly he can rise above all those considerations of national prosperity, which is but the aggregate of individual prosperity—that accute poorer men in their estimate of public measures. What right argues such a person—has a man of moderate income to vote for a Tariff, merely because it will increase his wages, enable him to support his family in greater comfort, and afford him the means to educate his children, and give them a start in the world. You don't see me shaping my course by any sordid motives. The idea of getting another dollar a day never would affect my vote. 'Why are not all contented like me?'"

Trials of Immigrants.—It must, under the most favorable circumstances, be a severe trial to leave the land of one's birth, the cherished home of earliest associations, to sojourn for the remainder of life's pilgrimage in a strange land. But to do this under the pressure of poverty, with the frigid hand of cold pressing upon the heart, friendless and alone, must tax nature's energies and the heart's affections to the utmost. And yet how many thus circumstanced are daily met in the streets of this city?

We copy the following mournful picture from the morning papers; which, from its connection with statistics of the immigrant hospital, we suppose is given on official authority:—N. J. Com. Adver.

A Welsh minister, named Hughes, called at the office of the Commissioners of Immigration yesterday and inquired for a little son. Mr. H. arrived here a few weeks since with his wife and four children. He left for Pittsburgh, the child mentioned being in the hospital. On returning he finds that his wife and four children are all dead. His grief may readily be imagined. Not long since a woman arrived here in one of the long passage vessels, with seven children, the whole of whom were sick and were sent to the hospital at Ward's Island, she assisting to take care of them. Her husband had died during the passage. One after another, in the course of a short time, she saw her little ones pass away, till they were all gone, when she herself fell a prey to grief. Thus all perished.

Home Education.—It is stated, on good authority, that there are 4,421 children of foreign parents now attending the Boston primary schools. This is 44 1/2 per cent. of the whole number of scholars.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 28, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middlesworth.

JAMES COOPER,

COMMISSIONER

John C. Morningstar,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Samuel Durbinow,

HENRY BRINKERHOFF,

PROTHONOTARY
John Pickering.REGISTER & RECORDER
Wm. W. Hamersley.CLERK OF THE COURTS
Hugh Denwidie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope,

CORONER

Dr. Charles Horner.

JAMES G. REED, Esq., has been appointed

Deputy Attorney General for Adams county.

Fruit.

Mr. JOHN KIRK exhibited to us last week a specimen of Fruit from his Nursery near Arendtsville. We measured a Yellow Gage and an Egg Plum—and found them each five inches and three quarters in circumference. He has, we learn, a variety of Fruit Trees for sale of the most approved kinds.

The Whig County Meeting, on Monday night, the proceedings of which will be found in another column, was a very cheering one, and gave clear evidence that the Whig fire will soon burn brightly. The working-men of the party were there, and all appear imbued with the same spirit—that of giving Locofocoism its death-blow at the coming election.

We have had, during the past week, an opportunity of conversing with many of our brother Whigs from the country, and are pleased to find that the disaffection in a portion of the county, as regards one or two candidates, is rapidly diminishing—and that when the election shall come, the Whigs will present an almost undivided front for the WHOLE TICKET. It is no time now to reward those who desert your ranks when in the face of the enemy, and when you need every man for the approaching battle.

Thaddeus Stevens.

The Lancaster county Whig Convention was held on Wednesday last, and their ticket settled. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. was nominated for Congress, Joseph Konigsmacher for Senator, and Dr. J. B. Stubbs, D. G. Eschelman, J. W. Fisher, Dr. J. B. Hower, and D. W. Witmer, for Assembly. Jacob Haber received the nomination for Sheriff.

The Whig State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday next, and the Locofoco Convention on Wednesday. A Whig mass meeting will also be held at Harrisburg on the day of the meeting of the Convention.

The Locofocos of York county have nominated Dr. HENRY G. BERRY, of York, as a candidate for Congress. How the matter will be settled between him and Mr. DAVEN, we cannot say. HENRY SHILL, of Dillsburg, received the nomination for Sheriff.

The Whigs of Cumberland county have nominated Robert P. McClure and George Ruppel for Assembly, J. J. Hempfl for Prothonotary, and Jacob Shelly for Clerk of the Courts.

The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor in North Carolina is about 1,000. The Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot, which ensures a Whig U. S. Senator.

The Buffalo Hunt.

The National Intelligencer says that arms and ammunition have already gone, and are now going forward, from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of being employed in a hostile expedition against the Mexican territories. The very wagons and mules used in the transportation of Gen. Scott's Army have been some of them brought up for the service of the invading army! The force destined for the invasion by the route of the Rio Grande is already gathering, and is expected to assemble on the banks of that river in the course of next month. And yet the Administration, fully informed of all these facts, stands by with folded arms, idly looking on!

We want Gen. Taylor in the Presidency to keep the Peace, if it shall not be already too late when he comes. Among the candidates for the Presidency he is the only man that can and will exert from our country the foul disgrace of dishonored faith—of Treasures broken almost before the seals upon them had grown cold.

Platforms.

Washington Platform.—"An honest zeal and unflinching attention to the interests of the United States are all I dare promise."

Taylor Platform.—"It will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess."

Cass Platform.—"The noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention."

Great Fire at Albany.

A most tremendous fire took place in the City of Albany on Friday week, which destroyed FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY HOUSES before it could be checked. The whole city would have been destroyed, had not the wind suddenly changed, and a heavy fall of rain come on. The area of the fire embraces 50 or 60 acres, or about twenty squares, compactly built in the heart of the city. The whole loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. About 10,000 barrels of flour were burnt on the pier. A number of men of influence have been reduced to poverty, and thousands of men, women and children, are without a home. A number of lives were lost. Upwards of 30 persons are missing.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati on Wednesday night says, that there was an intense excitement there, in consequence of two Germans having been arrested for the rape of a girl only 12 years of age. The prisoners were committed to jail for a further hearing, but the mob attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching them. The officers fired from the windows of the jail upon the mob, which killed three, and wounded several. The mob had not been dispersed at 10 o'clock, when the dispatch was sent, and if they succeeded in getting possession of the prisoners, they would undoubtedly kill them.

The Governor of Oregon.

The refusal by Gen. Shields of the appointment to the station of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, is confirmed.

It is rumored, and we have no doubt it is true, that the President has now offered the appointment to Gen. Joseph S. Lane, of Indiana, who also has served with credit in Mexico.

The Slave Case.

Daniel Drayton, who was convicted at Washington on two indictments for carrying off slaves, has been sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years in the penitentiary—ten years in each case. Edward Sayres was also convicted, in 74 cases, of transporting the slaves, and fined \$150 in each case.

The foundation of the Washington National Monument is moving upward as rapidly: says the Intelligencer, as the nature of such a work will admit. It is 80 feet square, and of solid stone.

Great Irish Meeting at New York.

On Monday evening there was an assembling of 20,000 enthusiastic friends of Ireland at Vauxhall Gardens in New York, and they were addressed from three different stands. The amount of money collected and received from different points during the evening, was over \$7,000.

Americans for Yucatan.

At Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst., whilst many were embarking for their homes, others, still open for adventure, were going farther off; and ever and anon was seen a surf boat moving off to the brig Piedmont, which vessel had been chartered to transport volunteers to the shores of Yucatan. The vessel would probably take down two hundred Americans, to war against the Indians. Capt. George White has also just returned to New Orleans, with authority from the Yucatan Government for raising a force.

Arkansas Election.

We have a few returns of the elections from the river counties of Arkansas. They are very favorable to the Whigs, but we can hardly hope for success in a State which has been so thoroughly Locofoco as Arkansas. Gov. Drew, the present Executive of the State, has no opposition for re-election. In Phillips county, Marshall and Preston, both Whigs, have been elected to the Legislature.

Kentucky.

Official returns of the late election have been received from all the counties but four, and Mr. Crittenden's majority is 8,500. The other counties will not vary the results more than 100.

Sound Doctrine.

The following extract from the New York Tribune embraces a good deal of political and moral wisdom in a very few words. "If there is one folly more despised than another, it is that of sacrificing friends in the hope of conciliating enemies—disgusting and alienating those attached to you by principle and conviction, in order to win the support of those who cherish opposite opinions, or none at all. We trust that, however this election may terminate, the policy we detest will be evermore repudiated."

A Great Comet Expected.

The attention of astronomers in Europe has recently been turned towards the subject of a great comet, which appears to have visited our system at intervals of 292 years, and if the calculations of many scientific men be correct, ought to make its next appearance during the present year, not far from the month of August or September. Mr. J. R. Hind, an astronomer of London, has lately published a word on this subject, and confidently predicts the return of the celestial visitant in 1848.

Presidential Election Law.—By the act of 11th April, 1818, Senators are required to open their books immediately after the second Tuesday of October, and are required to assess any white freeman making application at any time within ten days of the time fixed by law for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and to make out lists for the officers of said election, and deliver the same to them on or before eight o'clock on the morning of the election.

Ohio Ledger.

One of the questions submitted to the people of Kentucky at the recent election, was whether they would authorize the Legislature to levy a tax in the State, for the purpose of building schools. The vote in Louisville stood thus: for the tax, 4,086; against it, 120.

The Montour Works Stopped.

The Danville Democrat says that the prosperity of Danville, of which the Locofoco papers in this quarter have so frequently and falsely boasted, of late, has at last resulted in the stoppage of the Montour Iron Works. Three of their large Anthracite furnaces, standing with the large rolling mill, are now together idle—victims to the locofoco Tariff of 1846—and something like FIVE HUNDRED hands have thus been unceremoniously thrown out of employment. Although these works are considered to possess as great, if not greater, facilities for the manufacture of iron than any other in the United States, yet when the British can send us rails at \$47 per ton, on account of the small duty and the cheapness of labor in that country, our iron men must knock under—and all this, (in the language of a locofoco paper), is caused by DEMOCRATIC RULE!

A Quietus.

The Connecticut Reporter says that E. S. Hamlin, who is about to commence the publication of a Free Soil paper at Columbus, Ohio, while on his way down the Lake to the recent Buffalo Convention, addressed the passengers on board the boat, and during his remarks took occasion to characterize Gen. Taylor as in favor of the extension of slavery, when a gentleman rose and expressed a wish to correct him, stating that he had been with Gen. Taylor's residence, and had a conversation with him on the subject. The General gave utterance to sentiments in strong opposition to any further extension of Slavery, and in favor of admitting New Mexico, &c., as free territory. Hamlin was quieted. He said nothing more in reference to the matter. All the reliable proof yet adduced goes to show that Gen. Taylor is in heart, in feeling, in principle, hostile to the growth of Human Slavery.

Gen. Taylor a Peace Man.

After Gen. Taylor returned to the United States in December last, a complimentary dinner was given to him at New Orleans, on account of his brilliant military achievements in Mexico. In response to a sentiment of the company expressing their admiration of Gen. Taylor's bravery and victories, he said, among other things—

"That the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who could terminate it."

Again, in a letter to Truman Smith, dated on the 4th of March last, he says:

"I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our Republican institutions. On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may say that no man can put a more implicit faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon our own soil."

And yet again, in his celebrated letter to Al-fison in May last, advertising to the war, he says:

"The Mexican War. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

From such a man nothing rash, violent or arbitrary need be feared. From such a man the nation may look for sober counsels, moderate measures, guided by law, and a policy that will aim to make this land smile and no other weep."

The New York Express, alluding to reputed letters from Gen. Taylor, says that they are not to be credited, unless published with well known names, or by well known authority.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th inst. gives a good account of Ohio:

Cheering Prospects.—Every paper that reaches our office, from the interior of the State, brings the most cheering accounts of the Whig prospects throughout Ohio, particularly so from the Western Reserve. All along the whole line, from here to the Lake, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. The ardor of 1810 is blazing out, and ere November comes, a conflagration will ensue, which will destroy the Locofoco and Free Soil factions. We are informed by a gentleman, a member of the Whig State Central Committee, at Columbus, who has recently traversed a large portion of Ohio, that the utmost harmony prevails among the Whigs—and that the same glorious results that crowned the efforts of the Whigs in 1840, will perch upon their standard in 1848. Gen. Taylor's sound good sense—his excellent judgment—great mercy in the hour of triumph—his indomitable prowess in the field—are appreciated by the Whigs. And they are ready and anxious to testify their regard for him at the ballot box;—and they hail the approach of the time when he will drive back and put to flight the cohorts of Locofocoism and Free Soilism, and all other isms, as he did the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

The skies are brightening—every thing is cheering; and as certain as the 4th of March, 1849, shall arrive, will General Zachary Taylor take up his residence in the White House, and purge the Government of its dark, deep corruption, which has been accumulating for years, under Locofoco misrule, and Locofoco speculation.